

MAIL.

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| For 3 months, | 3 per cent. | per annum. |
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JOHNSON,
Solicitors, Supreme Court House,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, March 5, 1878.

during the Summer Months, leaving
enroute on the 1st of April next, and
turning about 1st November.
Hongkong, February 10, 1878.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, May 23, 1879. my26

VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES, GODOWNS, and GOODS STORED.
Apply to PUSTAU & Co.,
Praya, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, April 30, 1879. my80

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East:—

FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 3 and 4, Praya East, with immediate possession.

Also,

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65; and BASEMENTS of Nos. 2 and 3, with immediate possession.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1879. jnl

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 29 and 31, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to J. J. dos REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, May 9, 1879. jn9

TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. j74

TO LET.

DART, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs GILMAN & Co. Possession from 1st June next.

Apply to STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors.
2, Club Chambers, 23rd May, 1879.

TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.
SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.

OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs DAVIS & Co.

Also,
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUBDELL STREET.
Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
BONHAM ROAD.
Apply to SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE CLIFFS, near Mount Gough, containing SIX LARGE ROOMS, &c.,—presently occupied by Dr. ADAMS.

Apply to Ma J. D. HUMPHREYS,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, ZETLAND STREET.
DAVID SASSOON, BONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central. Possession 1st March next.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;—
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 27th of May, 1879, at —, the Company's S. S. TRAQUADDY, Commandant GAUVAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPOILS, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Spoils will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Spoils and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 28th of May, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 14, 1879. my27

Incidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, at about May 31st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th May. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 6, 1879. my31

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship ALASKA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
On THROUGH PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of 1st June. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879. jn8



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. HALL, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to A. MEYER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879. jn8

Insurances.

THE SOOTHISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 18, 1878. jnl

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have this Day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1879. jnl

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK CARRICKS, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879. my28

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Glenfinlas having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 p.m. T.O.D.Y.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879. my26

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship Alaska, Captain SZABUR, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

The above Steamer having incurred General Average, Consignees of Cargo and Treasure are notified that a General Average Bond is now lying at our Office and will require their Signature before delivery.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 5.—Vol. VII.—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW" CONTAINS—

Legislation and Law in Ancient China.

Notes from the Book of Rites 禮記.

Chinese Running Hand.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ang.

The Sadness of Separation, or Li So.

Historical Table of the High Officials Composing the Central and Provincial Governments of China.

Mr. Kingmill and the Shi King.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—
Notes on the Language of the Formosan Savages.

The Rainfall of Peking in connection with the Sunspot Theory.

On some of the Constellations in the Shik'ing.

Ancient Vases.

Anniversary of the Downfall of the Yuen.

Crocodiles.

Mourning Etiquette.

The Land Tax.

Sanakrit Characters.

Etymology.

Mongol Alphabets.

The God of the Hearth.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po), ceased from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 8, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has taken the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHAI, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
Lease of the Hongkong Chinese Mail,
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luau Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel, Luau Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Teal Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wan Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Bonam; Kwai Hing Shop, Bin Cheong, Bonam.

Szechuen.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kai Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yi Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Ho, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Kook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chifu.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Singapore.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office, Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Fat Hong. The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA

BY N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—

Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—Times.

A very important addition to Folklore literature—Athenaeum.

The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—All Mail Budget.

A worthy pendant to Archbishop Gray's valuable volume—Graphic.

A very amusing and very instructive book—Spectator.

Adds useful testimony to curious information—All London News.

Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—British Quarterly Review.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—John Bull.

A work which merits attention as being to a large extent sui generis—Globe.

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—Naval and Military Gazette.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—London Quarterly Review.

We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—Printing Times.

Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—London and China Express.

Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—(Shanghai) Celestial Empire.

Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—North China Herald.

Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale—Hongkong Daily Press.

The book is one for the general reader; thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end—China Mail.

A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume—Shanghai Courier.

Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter—Japan Mail.

Pleasantly written and instructive—Strait Times.

We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory—New York Nation.

Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folklore—London Tailor.

We may thank Mr. Denny for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane—New York Evening Post.

Dr. Denny appears to have done his work with great thoroughness—Australasian.

Nous avons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants—La République française (Paris).

Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divorano—Revisita di Roma.

Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore—Dublin University Magazine.

For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. [1w1ap79]

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By EMMETT JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. PUBLISHED.

Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars and a Half per Part.

To be had

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

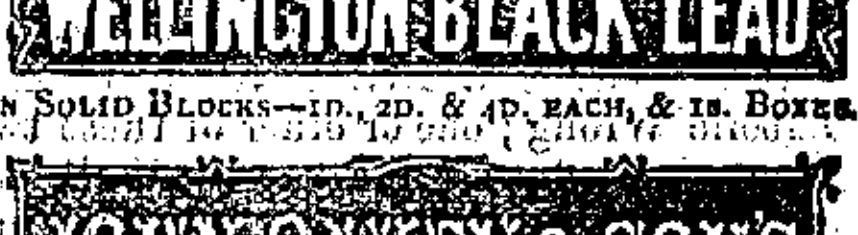
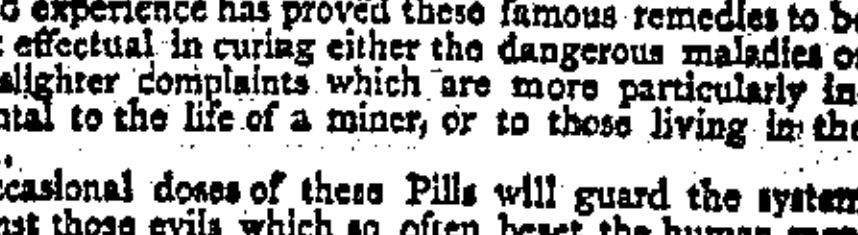
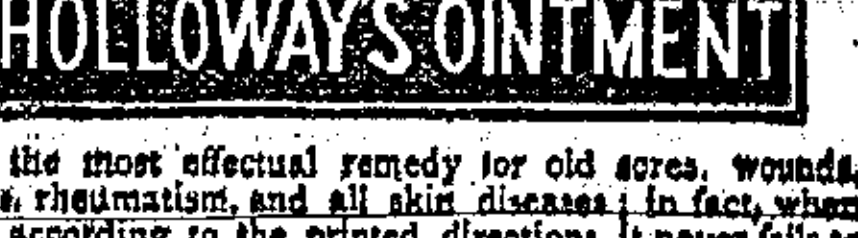
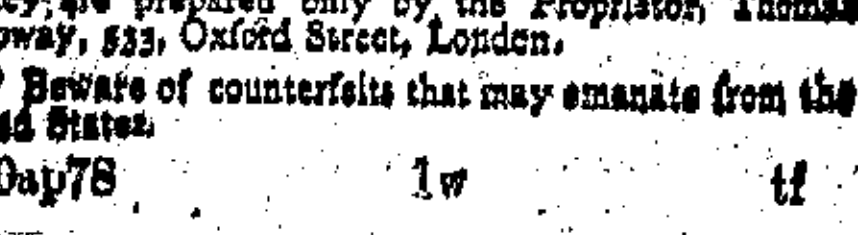
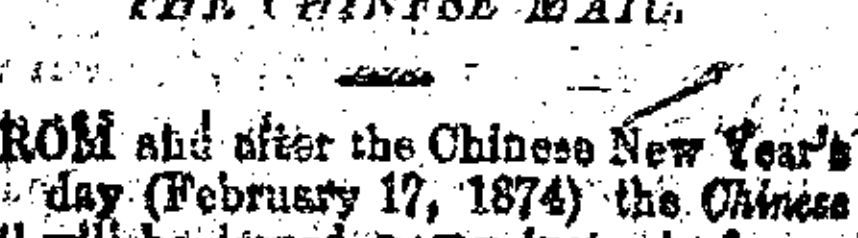
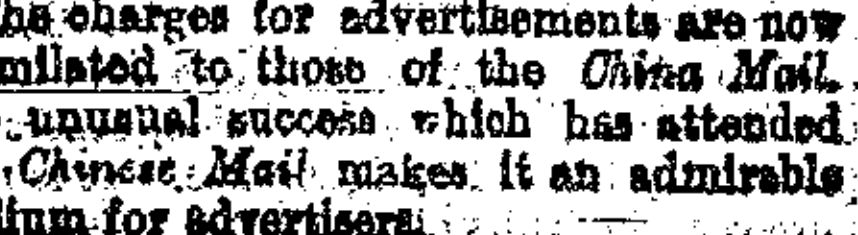
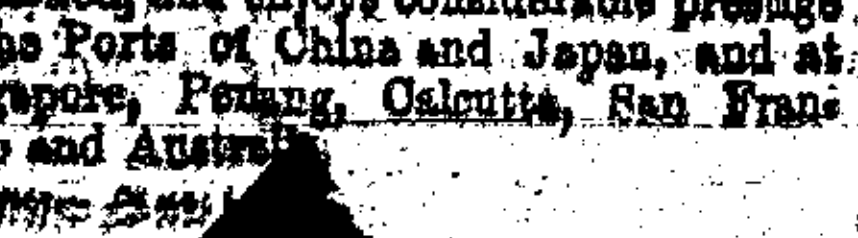
CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

'Highest Award & Prize Medal Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876.'

**OAKEY'S**
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-GRINDING MACHINES, AND RUBBER AND BUTYR LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 25, 50, AND 100, AND TINS, 50, 100, 250, AND 500, EACH.**OAKEY'S**
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.**OAKEY'S**
SILVERSMITHS SOAP
(NON-MERCURIAL)
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 50, EACH.**OAKEY'S**
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
IN SOLID BLOCKS—12, 24, 48, 96, AND 192, EACH, & 18, 36, 72, 144, AND 288, EACH.**OAKEY & SONS**
SHEPHERD'S WALK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.**OAKEY & SONS**
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SHEPHERD'S WALK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.

THE WEAK MADE STRONG.

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place. Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

54p79 1w 1f

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

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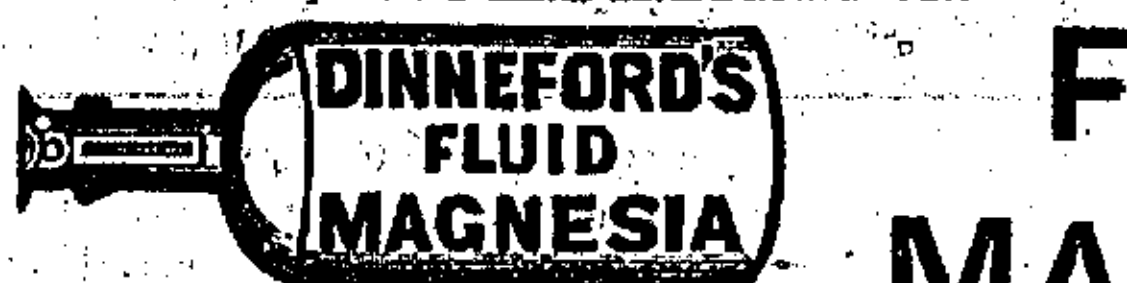
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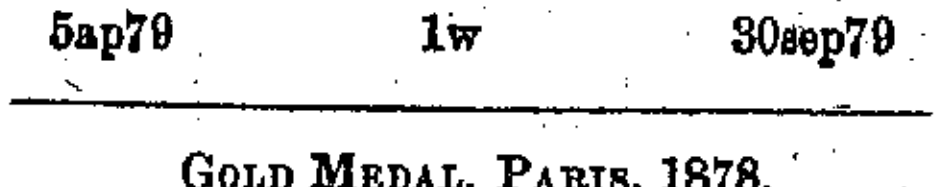
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The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 640 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

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GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.The widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* in China has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous *Notes* or *Queries*), as are also those queries which, though seeking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the *Queries* proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.The *China Review* for July and August, 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixpenny, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).Trübner's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*.—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shing*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

Two great solemn ceremonies or public acts of worship, among others, take place every year at Peking, which if anything in the customs and institutions of the Chinese people—deserve, we venture to say, if not admiration, at least to be looked upon with reverence and respect, not only as relics of the beautiful simplicity of old times, but as a kind of mute symbolism or religious recognition of the dignity of labour. The one which the reader may have heard of, consists in the highest personage of the land "drawing solemnly on a certain day of the year, on the green bosom of our Mother Earth, when the Heavens, after dead black winter, have again, with their vernal radiance awakened her, a distinct red furrow with the plough, a signal that all ploughs of the land are to begin ploughing."

The other, no less beautiful and worthy of reverence, from which even Mr Gray's countrywomen, with their cries for their liberties and their rights, might learn something, is that performed by the Empress. On a certain day of the year in the 9th Moon, we believe, the highest lady of the land proceeds with her ladies and maid attendants, (ladies of the Imperial harem Mr Gray calls them) first to worship at the altar of the person whom they believe to have first taught their fathers to make silk, then with her own imperial hands to pluck the leaves from the mulberry trees, and symbolically to go through all the processes of silk making, a beautiful admonition to all the housewives of the land of what their duties and functions are to be. The ceremony of holding the plough, is not mentioned by Mr Gray at all, and of the other Mr Gray, no doubt from his horror of all idolatrous practices, gives the following account:—

The people of China are taught to regard the Emperor as the representative of heaven and the Empress as the representative of mother earth. In this position she is supposed to exert an influence over nature and to possess—*horresco referens*—a transforming power (Beware, O Mr Gray of the dead old woman we have spoken of); one of her principal duties is to see that, at stated seasons of the year, worship is duly and reverently paid to the tutelary deity of silk-worms. It is also her duty carefully to examine the weaving of the silk stuffs which the ladies of the Imperial harem (!) weave and make into garments for certain state idols.

But we pass over to the next chapter of Mr Gray's book; we do so, not because there are no more errors to be detected in the chapter we leave behind, but simply because we despair of pointing them all out—the whole is one blotch-work of errors and perversions.

The third chapter is headed "Prisons and Punishments" throughout which and elsewhere Mr Gray invariably speaks of the one, as "dens of cruelty" "habitations of cruelty," and of the other as barbarous and revolting; "barbarous and cruel in the extreme," "for example," adds Mr Gray, "I saw a poor wretch who, for three days and nights, had not been allowed to sit down." Scraps of Latin verses and references scattered throughout these volumes evince to us that Mr Gray has not gone through a course of arts in vain. But we wonder it has not occurred to him to head this chapter with the following:—

Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in-fantibus oris
Luctus et ulcri posuere cubilia curae;
Pallentesque habitant morbi tristisque
seculus
Et metus et malesuada fames ac turpis
egestas
Terribiles visu formae, letumque labo-
que.
Ferreusque Eumenidum thalami, et dis-
cordia demens
Viperum orinem vittis innexa oruentis.

In a country where "the judges are venal; the judicial procedure is defective; the punishments are barbarous and revolting; the police dishonest;" the reader will not expect to find model prison houses after the John Howard philanthropic pattern, where prisoners are "fed on cocoa, soup and meat." But, we believe, it will surprise him, in such a country, and after a beginning "that roars so loud and thunders in the index," to find the following arrangement or system of arrangements. We give it in Mr Gray's own words:—

"Each prison is presided over by a governor who has under him a considerable number of turnkeys. In a barrack beyond the doors or gates of each prison is a resident force of ten soldiers. There are, also, according to law, a physician, five clerks, six bearers of fire-wood and six constables. To each prison, a granary is attached in which rice of the cheapest and coarsest kind is stored (not coars and buttermilk)."

"The law provides that once a month each prison shall be inspected by a government official. It is his duty to ascertain how many prisoners have died in prison during the month and to make inquiries respecting the conduct of the various turnkeys, watchmen and spearmen employed. After each inspection this officer is supposed to forward his report to the Viceroy or Governor. Should it appear that, owing to the neglect of the officers of prison, two or three of the men under confinement have died during the course of the month, an entry, not only against the name of the governor of the prison, but against that of the deputy Magistrate under whose jurisdiction the prison is placed, is made in the book of faults. Should three per cent have died two entries are made in this book; in the case of the mortality reaching four per cent, both the governor and deputy Magistrate are dismissed from office. In the event of six or seven per cent of the prisoners dying, the ruler of the country (etc) or district to which the prison belongs is degraded one step."

"All prisoners in each ward, with only one exception, wear fetters. The exception is the prisoner who is supposed to be more respectable, and who conducts himself better than any of his fellows in crime. He is allowed the full freedom of his limbs, and upon him as a mark of confidence and trust, devolves the privilege of acting as an overseer over his fellow-prisoners in the same ward."

It seems also that female prisoners are confined apart—and hence we may incidentally add what Mr Gray has not mentioned, that women can never be imprisoned except for capital offences or for adultery.

To this account of the Chinese prisons we will only add one remark, namely that, judged according to the John Howard pattern, with its cocoa and buttermilk feeding, they are very "dear and habitations of cruelty"—where "never an opportunity is afforded them (the prisoners) of washing their bodies or even of dressing their hair; water being a scarce commodity and, hair-combs articles almost unknown."

Mr Gray says, "it would be indeed an unspeakable misery to Chinese prisoners were a Chinese Howard to appear"—to which we say unspeakable truly! In this miserable heathen country, there has never been, and, we hope, never will be an individual who presumed "to make a voyage of discovery a circumnavigation of charity; to collate dis-crepancies to gauge wretchedness, to take the

dimensions of human misery." Nevertheless Mr Gray tells us—

"For the promotion of the comfort of prisoners, humane persons sometimes give or bestow sums of money. For instance, in the tenth year of Taou-kwang, a provincial treasurer in the province of Kwang-tung named Ow, gave ten thousand dollars to the salt monopoly, the interest from which-sum was to be expended annually in providing the prisoners in the principal goals of the city of Canton with a few cents' worth of comfort. Many of the high officials of the province, in imitation of Treasurer Ow's example, invested other sums, the interest of which was to be employed in providing medicine, and fans in summer (not hair combs!), and warm underclothing in winter, for all the prisoners in the large goals in the city."

But we will pass over the nameless horrors of the execution ground, which Mr Gray has thought fit to exhibit before the reader and "which must have filled him (the reader) with pain and indignation." In conclusion of this chapter, after summing up, with a moral enthusiasm which does honour to his heart, and in what is vulgarly called rhetorical writing, in which the courts of justice are characterized as places where iniquity and reckless cruelty prevail—officials, whose venality &c., goals, where human beings are penned in dens of noisome filth and squalor, &c., &c., Mr Gray ends with this very "obvious reflection."

"I cannot close without remarking how profoundly grateful we ought to be that our heritage has fallen to us in a land whose judges are incorrupt, and whose laws are imbued with the spirit of that Word which teaches rulers and people alike 'to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with their God.'"

But here we will take leave of Mr Gray; and if he should still be unconvinced that he cannot write a book, we will by and by, give some more specimens of Mr Gray's workmanship in the way of book-writing. We hear, however, that Mr Gray has been writing and publishing more books, giving accounts of his travels; his doings in this department have evidently, as we apprehend, found favour with the public, and he has thus been encouraged to do more of that kind of work, which, in our humble opinion and as we have tried to show, he is as far as possible from being competent to do. If our efforts, therefore, will convince either Mr Gray or the reader that Mr Gray cannot write a book, we will not have written in vain.

SINENSIS.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL, may be expected here about Thursday next, the 29th inst. by the P. M. steamer *City of Peking*.

The next FRENCH and AUSTRALIAN MAILS (via Gaile) may be expected here by the M. M. steamer *Yangtse*, about Thursday, the 29th instant.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor has given instructions to have the Botanical Gardens prepared for a public Promenade Concert on the evening of next Wednesday, the 28th inst., being the centenary of the birthday of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet. The Gardens will be illuminated under the direction of Mr Ford, superintendent; and, by the kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Geddes and the officers of the Regiment, the Band of the 27th Inniskillings will play from nine till eleven o'clock.

We would commend attention to the *apropos* reproduction in our sixth page to-day, of "Recollections of the Queen."

The following is a list of the guests to be present at the Queen's Birthday State Dinner this evening:—

Sir T. Wade, Sir John and Lady Smale, Bishop Raimondi, Hon. Col. Stuart, Commodore Smith, Hon. J. Russell, Hon. M. S. Tonnochy, Hon. P. Byrie, Hon. H. B. Gibb, Capt. Paschen, I.G.N., Capt. Schering, Major Phillips, 27th Inniskillings, the Harbour Master and Mrs. and Miss Thomsett, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Lister, Mr. Creagh, the Col. Surgeon and Mrs. Ayres, Rev. Dr. Eitel and Mrs. Eitel, Capt. Barton, A.A.M.S., the Acting Registrar General, Captain McEuen, Commander Guimaraes (Portuguese gun-vessel *Tejo*), Mr. Pitman, Rev. E. Lemonnier, and Major Palmer, A.D.C.

The following were also invited but from various causes, were unable to attend:—The Hon. the Colonial Secretary and Mrs. Marsh, the Hon. the Surveyor General, the Captain Superintendent of Police and Mrs. Deane, the Colonel-Chaplain and Mrs. Kidd, and Dr. F. Stewart.

The General Reception in honor of Her Majesty's Birthday will be held from 10 o'clock till midnight.

To-day, Her Majesty's birthday, has been observed as a holiday by all the Government offices; at the Police Court only the business was of such importance that delay could not be allowed. The Banks were also closed. Very little in the way of business was done anywhere. At 6 o'clock in the morning the interesting ceremony of trooping the colours was performed by H. M.'s 27th Regiment, and a *feu de joie* was fired. The harbour was gay with bunting, nearly every vessel in port displaying something in the shape of holiday attire. At noon the roar of artillery was sufficient to justify a belief that Hongkong was in a state of siege. There were no less than eleven vessels of war in the harbour at present, and each of these sent forth clouds of smoke and flame followed by reports which echoed and re-echoed amongst the hills, the battery chiming in.

Queen Victoria, was born sixty years ago to-day, May 24th, 1819; and succeeded to the throne, June 20th 1837, when she was

eighteen years of age. She is now therefore in the 42nd year of her reign, and out of the other 34 sovereigns England has had since the Conquest, only four have reigned so long; they were, Henry III. reigned 56 years; age at death 66; Edward III. reigned 60 years, age at death 66; Elizabeth reigned 44 years, 4 mos., 7 days; age at death 70; George III. reigned (nominally) 59 years, and died in his 82nd year, but during nine years of that period, owing to his mental illness, his son George, Prince of Wales, (afterwards George IV.) was Regent. The following table given the length of reign &c. of the sovereigns of the Hanoverian Line:—

George I.—Born 1660, began to reign August 1, 1714; reigned 12 years, 10 mos., 10 days; age at death 68.

George II.—Born 1683; began to reign June 11, 1727; reigned 33 years, 4 mos., 14 days; age at death 87.

George III.—Born 1738, began to reign Oct. 25, 1760; reigned 59 years, 3 mos., 4 days; age at death 82.

George IV.—Born 1762; began to reign Jan. 29, 1820; reigned 10 years, 4 mos., 28 days; age at death 68.

William VI.—Born 1765, began to reign June 26, 1820; reigned 6 years, 11 mos., 24 days; age at death 72.

Victoria.—(Our present Queen, whom God preserve) born 1819, began to reign June 20, 1837; has reigned up till to-day, (her 60th birthday), 41 years, 11 mos., 4 days.

Her Majesty has ruled longer than any other living Monarch, for although the Emperor of Germany is in his 82nd year, he only ascended the throne of Prussia in 1861, and was declared Emperor of Germany in 1871; he is the oldest Sovereign living. The other crowned heads older than Her Majesty are the Emperor of Russia, who was born April 17, (29 new style) 1818; and the King of Denmark, who was born April 18, same year. They are thus only one year older than the Queen, and their rules are short compared to Her Majesty's, the former succeeding to the throne only in 1856, and the latter in 1863. From these two parent stocks have come respectively the Duchess of Edinburgh, England's darling and pride the Princess of Wales.

No date has yet been fixed for the execution of the three men now under sentence of death.

We learn that the Hankow tea market was opened on Monday last, on the part of the buyers for Russia, when some 70,000 half chests were settled. The English buyers had been holding aloof so far, but the *Glencoe* was expected to leave to-day. In Foochow the trade understanding had been come to not to open the market until the 1st of June.

It is the opinion of many old residents that we are to have a very hot summer this year, and will be visited by a severe typhoon. The weather certainly promises to be hot, but we will at least hope that we shall be spared the typhoon until better prepared to meet it than now. The town is being rebuilt, will soon reduce the mud houses being thrown up at present, to a heap of ruins, and the consequences will be far more disastrous than when they were in the same state through the agency of fire, as life may be sacrificed wholesale.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to a certain verandah within a hundred yards of the Court House which, he says, should have a large label "Highly Dangerous," exhibited on each of its supports. A few days ago a lump of rotten wood fell while he was passing under it. The duties of the Inspector of Buildings seem to be somewhat vague, judging from a recent coroner's inquest, and he suggests that the responsibilities of this overworked officer should be more clearly defined, for his future guidance, and the public safety.

THE Review of Archbishop Gray's book about China, which appears in another column is interesting and valuable, as being the criticism by an educated, liberal and highly intelligent and well-informed Chinese gentleman, of a work by a foreigner, whose claim to that ability, not to speak of painstaking accuracy, that one expects to find in so ambitious an author, has already been called in question on more than one occasion. "Argus," in his "Adversaria" in the *Courier*, says of the work:—"I see Archbishop Gray, formerly of Canton, has appeared for the third time as an author, on this occasion with *A Journey Round the World*. Such a work should have proceeded, not followed, Baron Hübner's *Promenade au tour du Monde*, just as a rich soprano should be preceded (if absolutely necessary) and not followed by a weak and treble alto. With all the advantages of his years of experience in the East, Archbishop Gray has not put together a book to be compared with that of the grave and thoughtful diplomatist above mentioned."

The following is the order of service at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow, Sunday after Ascension:—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Bishop of Victoria; First Lesson, Deuteronomy xxx.; Second Lesson, John ix. to v. 39; Verse, No. 2 Monk; Psalm, Nos. 134 and 135 Monk; Te Deum, Nos. 95 and 96 Monk; Jubilate, No. 112 Monk; Anthem, "I will call upon Thee Lord," No. 38; Hymn, "There is a blessed home," No. 230.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 5.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Deuteronomy xxx.; Second Lesson, Philimon; Psalm, No. 134 page 135 Monk; Cantate Domino, No. 115 Monk; Deus Misereatur, No. 82 Monk; First Hymn, "Our best redeemer," No. No. 207; Second Hymn, "Now that the day-light dies away," No. 16.

It is not only Hongkong that suffers from gang robberies; in fact it is well known that they are very prevalent all over China, especially in the Kwantung province. When caught, these desperadoes have a short shrift, and are soon minus a head. It was only the laxity of vigilance displayed by the police, and the mild policy displayed in treating criminals, that led to their trying Hongkong as a field for adventure. But although they nearly succeeded in securing a rich booty on that occasion, they are sensible enough men to know that not only would a similar attempt made now prove a failure, but the gang would in all probability be got hold of and be severely dealt with. The Chinese authorities have perhaps not done as much as they might have done in aiding us to find any of the scoundrels who took part in the attack, but they are always ready to ask our assistance in arresting those who offend against the laws of China.

A daring attack was made on the village of Tsim Kong in the Pun U district near Canton on the 3rd Feb. when twelve houses were looted, property to a considerable value stolen, and seven persons murdered. The gang numbered nearly thirty men, and twenty two of them are believed to have reached our shores. (Pleasant!) One Hung Chin Wing, a farmer, laid an information at the Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Creagh, setting forth that his house was entered by a gang of robbers, and property to the value of \$200 stolen, and one person killed; also that the robbers, after trying him up proceeded to loot other houses. They robbed twelve houses altogether and seven persons were killed. Some of the robbers, it appears, were known to the complainant, as they belonged to the same village. Thirteen of these men were arrested yesterday by Sergeant Toomey, and there is some probability of the others being secured. They were taken before the Magistrate to-day, and a military mandarin appeared to apply for their rendition. The case was remanded. Were the Chinese Government to arrest thirteen of the men who took part in the Winglok Street raid, it would be an act of courtesy we should fully appreciate.

HEDGE & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 17th May.—Arrivals During the Week.—May 9, Sheldrake, from Tamsui; 9, Monarch, from Hongkong; 10, Tah Yew, from Shanghai; 11, Lily, from Hongkong; 11, Namoa, from Hongkong; 12, Syria, from Shanghai; 12, Teviot, from Hongkong; 12, Blankenesse, from Amoy; 14, Douglas, from Hongkong; 14, Irazu, from Newchank; 14, Cuba, from Newchank; 15, Merionethshire, from Hlogo; 16, Glenfalloch, from Hongkong.

Departures During the Week.—May 11, Hamburg, for Tientsin; 11, Etropole, for Shanghai; 12, Sheldrake, for Hongkong; 13, Namoa, for Hongkong; 15, Tah Yew, for Shanghai; 16, Douglas, for Hongkong.

Shipping in Port.—Forward Ho, Braemar Castle, Bun Goo, Glenageles, Monarch, Lily, Syria, Teviot, Blankenesse, Irazu, Cuba, Merionethshire, Glenfalloch.

THE *Ceylon Observer* has, in a recent issue, the following paragraph in its London correspondence respecting Baron Overbeck's Borneo scheme:—"I have no definite information as yet respecting the intentions of the Foreign Office as to the Borneo scheme, nor has any notice of motion appeared on the Parliamentary lists to date with regard to it. The impression on the minds of those who have watched the course of matters with regard to this proposal is that it is not viewed with favour by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs any more than it has been by his *confidants* of the Colonial Office, and I am assured by a good authority, that were it not for its earnest advocacy by one high official in the Foreign Office, backed up by Mr. Pope Hennessy's representations—that it would be this have met with prompt refusal. However, as I have stated, I cannot as yet learn that the Government has committed itself to any decided opinion one way or the other with regard to it."

GENERAL GRANT AT SHANGHAI.—The reception and entertainment of General Grant have been eminently successful; but the pleasure of the whole has been considerably marred by a serious accident by which one life has been lost, and that of a European has been placed in great jeopardy. He landed on Saturday, the 17th instant, the second anniversary of his departure from America on his tour round the world. It was on the 17th May, 1877, that he embarked at Philadelphia for England, and the General says that he seems at Shanghai reminded him greatly of some departure, which is no mean compliment to the small but public-spirited and enterprising community.

of the northern port. The papers to hand to-day are full of the most graphic descriptions of a really magnificent display, and a hearty welcome by the community, foreign and native. An address from the general community was presented and briefly acknowledged by the General. The Toast was presented, and to him the General expressed his delight with the hearty reception. The horses retreating duty through the band playing volunteers dragged the carriage containing the General, and Mrs. Grant, and others from the Wharf to Mr. Bailey's house. The procession of the military, and seamen from the numerous war vessels in the harbour was imposing in the extreme. A dinner party was given in the evening. On the whole, says our contemporary, Shanghai has reason to be proud of the welcome accorded to the General on his arrival on Saturday. It was a welcome eclipsing the sternness which characterised the demonstration on the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexia's visits, while at the same time the excellence of the proceedings indicated that it was not overdone.

Next day the General and his son accompanied town walking through the English and French Settlements, and attended at the Cathedral in the evening. The torch-light procession of the Fire Brigades and the accompanying illumination of the Settlements, on Monday night, were so complete in every respect as to leave nothing to be desired—affording a sight at once so novel and interesting that it could not have failed to strike the illustrious party who twice viewed it from the balcony of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—the way, the best "colours of vantage" in the Settlement from which to behold such a display—with pleasure and surprise.

An unfortunate accident occurred when the procession was near the Masonic Hall. The following account appears in the *N. C. D. News*:—"From some at present unexplained cause, though it is supposed to have been occasioned by a spark, a pot of some explosive compound, which had been procured without the knowledge and against the orders of the Chief Engineer, took fire, and blew up with a loud report and violent concussion, seriously injuring three persons—a foreigner and two Chinese—the former, Mr. F. Montrie, of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., being very severely wounded in the fleshy part of the right thigh. Assistance was immediately rendered, and he was carried into the French bank and Dr. Little and Dr. Jamieson sent for, appliances being meanwhile used to stop the great flow of blood. We understand the injury was found to be so serious as to prevent his removal, and arrangements were kindly made for his accommodation at the Bank as well as for those friends who volunteered to sit up with him. Mr. Harris, on being informed of the accident, at once hastened to render what assistance he could. One of the injured Chinese has since died."

The other foreigners who were injured, but not so seriously, were Mr. E. J. Rowland, who was burnt about the face, and was conveyed to the General Hospital, where his hurts were at once attended to, and he was afterwards taken home—and Mr. Sachau, who was standing on the lower balcony of Messrs. Pustan's long, and was struck and cut with some of the flying debris. Several other persons had their clothes torn.

Police Intelligence. (Before C. V. Creagh Esq.) Saturday, 24th May.

SECURING PAYMENT OF WAGES.—Cheung So, and four others, were charged with stealing the *Lo Ling Hoi*, licensed fishing junk, No. 1659, together with the nets and fishing tackle valued at \$250, on the 22nd instant at Tai Ka Wan. It appeared from the evidence that defendants were employed as seamen on board the junk and three months' wages were due them. They could not get any money from the complainant, who owed a lot of money to other people; the defendants were afraid the other creditors would seize the junk for debt, so during the complainant's absence, they sailed away from Tai Ka Wan to Shan-Ki Wan.

Defendants said that they had had no food at all one day, and had to kill the dog to satisfy their hunger. Mr. Creagh ordered them to enter into their parental recognizances in \$50 each, and advised them to take proceedings in the summary Jurisdiction Court to recover their wages.

DASTARDY ASSAULT.—Ling Awa, a fireman, S. S. Alaska, was charged with assaulting on Chan Aki, the master of the Yam Ki Shoo shop, Tung Man Lane. It would appear that the complainant was riding in a chair in East Street, when the defendant called him by name, and on his turning round in the chair, the defendant struck him on his head with an iron bar and ran away. He was stopped by a European (James Phillip Marquand) who witnessed the assault. The chair-coolies also deposed to seeing the assault which was apparently quite unprovoked. Defendant said that the complainant accused him of owing him money, and struck him with an umbrella. He did not touch the defendant. Fined \$10 with the alternative of twenty-one days' hard labour, and to enter into his personal recognizance in \$100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months. He was also ordered to pay \$50 amends to the complainant or be imprisoned for seven days with hard labour in addition.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket)

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Chen P. K. Shen, a rent collector, was charged on remand with embezzling the sum of \$2819.40 the moneys of his employer Pang Lim, comprador to the Commissariat. The information which was filed reads as follows:—"I am owner of a number of houses in this Colony. One Cheung P. K. Shen is employed by me to collect the rents. I pay him a salary of ten dollars a month. Finding, according to my accounts, that the tenants were very much in arrears with their rents, I appointed another person to collect the new rents from the beginning of the current month, and directed Cheung P. K. Shen to particularly attend to the collection of the rents in arrears. On Monday last, upon examining his account I ascertained that he had received into his possession or account of the said rents, from time to time, moneys amounting to two thousand, eight hundred and nineteen

dollars and forty three cents, for which he has not accounted to me. I verily believe, and do suspect and believe, that he has fraudulently embezzled and stolen the said moneys, and I pray for a warrant for his arrest. He lives on the second floor of base No. 169 Queen's Road Central."

The complainant, who is perhaps better known as Hing Kae, the comprador for the Commissariat Department, gave evidence. He deposed to the defendant being employed by him to collect rents, at a salary of \$10 per month and 5 per cent commission. He (complainant) had about forty houses of his own, and had a contract with Mr. Ryrie to collect the rent of 51 houses and with Mr. Remedio to collect the rent of 25 more. He paid Messrs Ryrie and Remedio a certain fixed sum per month, for the houses in question, let or not let, and whatever he received in the shape of rent was therefore his own. He employed the prisoner to collect the rent of these 76 houses, the prisoner was to receive \$10 per month, as salary and 5 per cent on all profits made by complainant. The contract with Mr. Ryrie was for seven years, and it expired in March last, that with Mr. Remedio for three years only, and expires at the end of the current month. These accounts were kept quite distinct, and under separate names. That for complainant's own houses was kept in the name of Hing Tak Tong, Mr. Ryrie's, under the name of Sin Ki, and Mr. Remedio's, Wan Sing Tong. He had entered into a new contract with Mr. Ryrie for three years, but suspecting the prisoner was acting dishonestly, he refused to employ him to collect under the new contract. Prisoner had been asked to make up his accounts, as there were a number of tenants said to be in arrears; when prisoner was asked to produce the bills he acknowledged that he had collected and spent the money, and begged forgiveness. He had offered to give complainant a promissory note for the amount, but complainant refused to accept such a security, as it was valueless.

These are the simple facts of the case as related by the complainant, although it took nearly four hours to elicit as much, the evidence being so early regarding questions of account.

The Court adjourned for fifteen, and on resuming the evidence of the accountant was taken at some length, and was corroborative of that of the complainant. The case was then further remanded till Monday next.

China.

AMOY. (Gazette.)

The U.S.S. *Ranger*, Commander Boyd, left to-day for Swatow. The Chinese man-of-war *Wang Nien* arrived on the 19th, from Foochow with the Chinese Admiral on board.

The steamer *Hailong*, Captain Gocle, arrived on the 20th, from Rongkong and Swatow with the English and American mails. The British steamer *Patrolus*, Capt. White, arrived on the 19th, at the other harbour; after landing passengers and mails, she proceeded on her voyage to Shanghai. We understand that the French mail for Foochow was on board in hopes of catching the S. S. *Kwan-Tung*; unfortunately the *Kwan-Tung* left a few hours previous to her arrival.

The bathing house and the season were opened on Saturday evening last by four determined amateurs, two of the A and two of the B class. One of the former was the distinguished winner of last year's silver cup.

FOOCHOW. (Herald, May 15th.)

The first considerable freshet of the season set in on the 11th inst; and the river continues to be above the average height. The Chinese officials have, we understand, arranged for the publication in the native language of the proceedings in the Washi shan case.

H. M. S. *Sheldrake* was relieved on the 11th inst. by the *Lily*, and left on the day following for Hongkong, where she will, we understand, be paid off and re-commissioned.

H. E. Sir Thomas Wade left for Hongkong per S. S. *Namoa* on the 18th inst. It is rumoured that there is every probability of His Excellency's return to the Bannan City ere long.

Seven steam ships are, it will be noted, on the berth for London, and several others are expected within the next few days. The arrivals of new season's tea from the Peking and other adjacent districts are not sufficient to form any criterion of the crop, though so far the quality is considered rather inferior to the earlier supplies of last season.

HANKOW.

The *Hankow Tea Market Report* of the 18th May says:—"For the first time in the annals of the Tea trade at this port, foreigners have consented to an agreement, the terms of which are set forth as under:—

"We the undersigned hereby agree and bind ourselves not to offer directly or indirectly for the new Tea either here or at Kiukiang before Monday, the 19th inst."

"We also agree not to ship Tea on native account to London, before the same date. It is distinctly understood that this agreement to be binding must be general."

Hankow, 9th May, 1879." Speculation is rife as to whether or not the above will have the desired effect of preventing the usual rush when bidding commences, but it certainly has opened the eyes of natives to the fact they have believed in heretofore, viz., that buyers can carry out a combination, when they see it to be to their interests to do so. It also affords the advantage to shippers of being able thoroughly to inspect the Tea before purchasing, and also of having a large stock to select from, instead of a few shops, as has been customary in former years.

Musters of both Hankow and Kiukiang district Tea were placed on the Market on the 15th inst. The general impression appears to be that the Tea are this time in water, but as many of the best teas have not yet been shown, we defer an opinion until next report.

The following is an estimate of Tea arrived up to the evening of 18th inst; the bulk of which has been placed on the market:—Hankow district Tea, 188,000 c-hests; Kiukiang district Tea, 47,000 c-hests.

Freights.—The following steamers are in port on the berth for London:—*Glencoe*, *Loudoun Castle*, *Glenariff*, *Glenarney*, *Afghan*, *Malabar* and *Lord of the Isles*. The *Syria* is likewise in port to land, it is said, for Russia. No rates of freight have as yet been circulated.

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"We

Portfolio.

AMARI ALIQUID.

If ever at the fount of joy
Poor mortal stoops to fill his cup,
Still willing fresh to his annoy
A bitter something bubbles up.
So one sang sadly long ago,
Sang how the sweetest flowers amid,
Even where the springs of pleasure flow,
"Surgit amari aliquid."

And echoing down the vaults of time
The warning signs for me and you
In Latin verse, in English rhyme;
"Twas true of old, to-day 'tis true.
Ah, brother! have you not full oft
That in life's most delicious draught
"Surgit amari aliquid?"

You run the race, the battle fight,
And eager seize at last the prize:
The nectar in its goblet bright
Is yours to drain 'neath beauty's eyes.
Yet are these honors out of date—
They would not come when they were bid;
The longest draught is all too late—
"Surgit amari aliquid."

Or, haply, in the cruel strife
You foully thrust a brother down
And with his broken heart, or life,
Purchased your bubble of a crown.
Wear it, but for remorseful thought
In vain you struggle to be rid;
The triumph is too dearly bought—
"Surgit amari aliquid."

And so the cup is turned to gall,
The fount polluted at its source—
Envenomed and embittered all
By dull regret to keen remorse.
Well hast thou said, O goddess sage!
From these not all the truth was hid,
Though ever on thy mighty page
"Surgit amari aliquid."

—Blackwood's Magazine.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE QUEEN.

After Sir Robert Peel's accession in 1841 some droll things were told about her Majesty's oddness towards some of the Court ladies thrup upon her, as it was said, against her will. The only truth is that, in Prince Albert's days, the etiquette of the Court was extremely severe, and some of the young ladies in attendance had occasionally to be reminded that they were expected to remain standing when the Queen or the Prince was in the room, and that, moreover, they must not mix in the conversation by word or laughter, unless requested. A certain maid of honour, who had a beautiful singing voice, and has since become a charming actress, was one day bidden to sit down at the piano and play something. She declined, forgetting that the Queen's wishes were a command. The Queen insisted kindly, but the maiden urged that she had a cold. "Well, then, you had better go to bed," said her Majesty. "Oh, no, thank you," was the answer; "but if you don't mind, I'll sit down," and she did. On another occasion a maid of honour who had accompanied the Queen to the opera, and who ought by rights to have taken a seat at the back of the box, heedlessly sat down in the chair reserved for the Prince Consort. A glance from the Queen warned her that she had committed a blunder; but the girl was either obtuse or stubborn, for she merely removed to the next chair in the front row intended for another member of the Royal family, and this time she not only stuck to her place but ignored the fitness of things by applauding throughout the performance, like the rest of the audience. This, however, is not so bad as the conduct of that newly-appointed equestrian who had been told that he must appear in knee-breeches at the Royal dinner table, but who came down in trousers, and naively apologized to the Queen, saying that he had found his new breeches too tight. Etiquette is not merely designed, as some people suppose, to regulate crowned heads with reverence; it is regulated also to secure them complete privacy when they want it, inasmuch that a breach of etiquette acts in much the same way as an intrusion would upon private persons. There are some rules of etiquette, too, which are framed to protect the sovereign from the importunity of menials who might be used as vehicles for presenting petitions. Formerly a King or Queen took nothing from the hands of any person who was not of gentle blood; and until the close of George IV.'s reign the Royal Family were waited upon at table by gentlemen pages, to whom the servants handed the dishes, and who presented them standing when the Court dined in private, on bended knee at public banquets. These formalities have not been abolished to some extent, but the Prince Consort, when out shooting, would never take his gun from the hands of a gamekeeper; he required that it should be handed to him by one of the equerries; and the Queen herself is strict in requiring that all the personal attendants she requires, except at table, shall be done by the ladies and gentlemen of her Court. Mr. Guizot used to relate that when her Majesty visited Louis Philippe at the Château de St. Cloud in 1843, the King, having heard that it was the Queen's habit to drink a glass of water before retiring for the night, ordered that one should be brought her. It was presented by a lady, and her Majesty refused it. Louis Philippe, seeing there was something wrong, whispered to one of his sons, who went to fetch the tray, and this time the Queen took the glass graciously enough. It does not seem to have struck Mr. Guizot that the King would have done better to have offered the glass himself, and that in this feminine he showed himself much less of a fine gentleman than Napoleon III., who, during the Queen's visit to Paris in 1855, took care on all occasions to treat her Majesty not merely as a fellow-monarch but as a lady. This visit to Paris, by the way, was marked by a little incident which rather shocked the Queen. A ball was given at the Hotel de Ville, and Musard, the famous celebrity, conducted the orchestra. He unfortunately made the mistake of paying a compliment to the English Sovereign, had set a God Save the Queen to polka measure; and as Napoleon III. had no ear at all for music, he would never have perceived the mistake had not a chamberlain pointed it out to him. One thing that rather surprised the French Emperor in his intercourse with the Queen was her intimate knowledge of political affairs and her utter freedom from reticence in discussing them. She was constitutional enough in the sense of being resolved never to resist the clearly expressed wish of Parliament, but she let it be seen that she directed her Ministers as much as they advised her. Most

Premiers have been extremely deferential towards the Queen, and the only one that was not—Lord John Russell—had no reason to congratulate himself upon his crabbedness, for he got into very ill odour at Court, and found no support there in trying times. He was one of the very few statesmen who ever received a downright sharp answer from the Queen. This was in 1860, after the Italian revolution, when the different Grand Dukes were being disposed of. The Duchess of Parma, in great distress, wrote to the Queen, beseeching her to intercede with Victor Emmanuel, so that her private property might not be confiscated, and the Queen, compassionately willing to do what was asked, showed the letter to Earl Russell. "The constitution demands that I should answer that," remarked his lordship, in his piping, ungovernable voice. "Well, then, answer it," said the Queen, coolly, and turned away, much offended. It has often been said that the Queen liked Lord Palmerston, but this is an error. Her favourite Ministers have been Lord Melbourne and Aberdeen. Sir Robert Peel she at first disliked intensely, but her aversion wore off when she came to know him better, and exactly the same thing occurred in the case of Mr. Disraeli. Lord Beaconsfield is perhaps not aware that until he succeeded to the Premiership in 1868 the Queen had only read one of his novels, "Henrietta Temple." She read all the others in the course of the three months after Mr. Disraeli had become her chief adviser, and in due time enjoyed "Lothair," though the present Premier has never ranked among her favourite authors. For this his lordship may console himself, seeing that Thackeray and the late Lord Lytton are under the same ban as himself. The Queen likes Dickens's novels, one of two of George Eliot's, but chiefly Wilkie Collins's and Mr. Black's—the latter's descriptions of Scotch scenery being very dear to her. The Queen also reads and re-reads Walter Scott's novels, which is more than most of her subjects do now, more the pity! On the whole, though, she inclines rather towards the serious reading of history and theology, and the libraries of all her palaces are richly stocked with books of chronicles and memoirs, though it has been noticed that she never calls for a French book, having a deep objection to French literature in all its branches. Every one who has conversed with the Queen on theological or historical subjects has remarked how thoroughly Protestant her religiousness, and how she yet keeps up quite a sentimental feeling of sympathy with the Stuarts. Going one day into the library at Windsor Castle, she discovered the library engaged in reading some strongly Jacobite memoirs. "Oh, you need not put them away," she said, with a pleasant smile; "you know I am a Jacobite myself." This does not quite tally with the story which Macaulay used to tell of the Queen's opinion about James II. The historian being on a visit to Windsor, her Majesty observed, "I have been reading your history, Mr. Macaulay, and I am afraid I cannot say much for my ancestor, James II." "Your Majesty's predecessor, not ancestor," answered the historian, who apparently thought that the Queen had not been well informed about her own lineage. The Queen leads a very quiet and yet a busy life, and few great ladies find time to compress so many occupations into a day-time as she does. She breakfasts at 9, lunches at 2, and dines at 6. From 8 to 9 she generally drives or walks out, but the remainder of her hours is devoted to State business, study, or correspondence with members of her widespread family. All the Queen's private letters are written in English—not in German, as many think—and, in fact, German is so little spoken among the Royal Family that even when the Crown Prince of Germany comes over he speaks English at Court like his wife's relatives. The Queen's devotion to State affairs is well known, and her intervention in them, particularly when religious questions are involved, is not at all half-hearted. She also exercises her own discretion very freely in the appointment of bishops and peers. Dr. Tait was nominated by her to the see of Canterbury before Mr. Disraeli had recommended any one, and about a year previously her Majesty had flatly refused to bestow a mitre on Dr. Wordsworth, owing to the protests which this divine had emitted when Dr. Stanley was made Dean of Westminster. A little later she consented to appoint Dr. Wordsworth to the see of Lincoln, but rather as a compliment to his scholarly attainments than out of any feeling for his views as a churchman. As to peers, the Queen, anxious to preserve the prestige of the nobility, has made it her rule never to ennobles men of small fortune unless they were persons of fairly advanced age, having no sons. On a certain occasion, when advised to raise to the peerage a diplomatist more ambitious than wealthy, she replied, very shrewdly, "I should be rendering him a poor service," and the diplomaist had to be content with the ribbon of G.C.B. I have just alluded to Dean Stanley. He is, of all divines in the Church of England, the one whom the Queen likes best as a preacher, and this liking is backed by a strong personal regard. During the lifetime of Lady Augusta Stanley, her Majesty was a frequent visitor at the deanery, and there on several occasions met Mr. Carlyle. Mr. Carlyle (who by the way, refused the Grand Cross of the Bath at the same time when Mr. Tennyson declined a baronetcy), is no courtier, and his unsophisticated manners more than once amused the Queen. One day, being perhaps "hard of hearing," and wishing to hear her Majesty's remarks distinctly, he came close to her dragging a chair after him, and, having made himself cosy by her side, proceeded to question her as to her historical likes and dislikes, instead of waiting till he was himself questioned. I have never heard any story as to the lady who rules or is ruled which did not tend to enhance one's admiration for her as a woman.—*Truth.*

A PUBLISHING FEAT.—General Sir Arthur Cunynghame's book, "My Command in South Africa, 1874-1878," a demy 8vo. of 400 pages, with three illustrations, has been printed and published by Messrs. Macmillan with unusual rapidity. The manuscript reached the publishers on Wednesday, February 12, and the printers and engravers began their work on Thursday, February 13. The first thirty copies, unbound, were despatched for the use of the officers of the first three battalions leaving England for the Cape on Tuesday, February 18, at 11.30 A.M., from Messrs. Clowes's printing office. The preface arrived on Friday, and the book was carefully read and revised in passing through the press. General Cunynghame was Lord Chalmersford's immediate predecessor.

HOW TO WASH LACE.

The washing of lace is seldom attended with success, on account of the ignorance of the proper manipulation. The following is the fashion mode, which renders the lace nearly equal to new. Scrape a little of the best yellow soap into hot water—a pint or a quart, according to requirements. Add to the requirements. Add to the liquid a table spoonful of turpentine and a spoonful of ammonia. Leave the lace to soak in the mixture for half-an-hour, then press gently with the knuckles without ever attempting to rub it. Rinse in several tepid waters, meanwhile handling the lace as little as possible, and dry in a linen cloth by gentle patting. The second process consists of an immersion into weak gum water, the preparation of which needs careful judgment; as different kinds of lace require a different consistency. The only object is to give just the necessary support; if the solution be too weak, the lace will appear flimsy, and if too strong an ugly stiffness will be the result. Afterwards place the lace on an ironing board of the length of the lace, which should be previously covered with folds of colored thick flannel or ingrain woollen material. The color that shows up the design the best saves the sight. With a few lace pins secure the article, neither stretching nor leaving it too loose; then proceed to the most tedious part of the work by setting pins in every pur and along the top edge, slanting them outwards, and particularly avoiding to prick any in the meshes or in the pattern. On the completion of this tiresome task, the groundwork will be nearly dry, but the flowers, scrolls, &c., will still feel damp. These can either be ironed dry, to appear flat, or if desired, raised by a small ivory stimple, called in France "pied," four inches long, rounded at one end and slightly pointed at the other. With this little tool rub gently and deftly over the design; then wrap up the board in muslin, lay it aside for a few hours, or even till the next morning, when the stimple operation is again repeated. On the removal of the pins the pulled edge stands out beautifully, a most essential point for good effect of the lace. If, as often happens, the fragile points have been torn, the purling must be at once replaced by a bought one. From its delicacy, lace should be washed as seldom as possible, and, if it has acquired the true yellow of age, no attempt must be made to bleach it. Of late, Fashion has induced many ladies to repeat our grandmothers' stratagem of dipping lace into a bath of indelible coffee water; however, such contrivances are not advisable for the real point, such as Argentan, Alençon, Angletre, &c., which may be always worn white.

In getting up worn-out lace, dispense with the gum bath, and in preference, after having well patted and pinned out the lace, dip the feathers of a quill pen into a gum solution rather thicker than the water, and wash over the designs only, leaving the meshes free. Instead of gum, a strong solution of white sugar can be used with advantage for the stiffening.—*Queen.*

NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM.

"Household Departments" are very good adjuncts to a newspaper in their way, when edited by a woman, but the male journalist who dabbles with the heavenly inspired mysteries of cooking runs a frightful risk. The editor of the *Weekly Petaluma* Peavine started a column of that kind recently, and a few days afterwards a fierce-looking female came into the office carefully concealing some object behind her apron.

"Are you the man that published that new and improved way to make current cake?"

He said he was.

"You said to mix washing soda with the flour, and stir in a little corn meal and sweet oil to give it consistency?"

"I believe so."

"And to add fifteen eggs and some molasses, and two ounces of gum arabic, and set in a cool place to bake?"

"I think that was it."

"Well, take that then!" and the indignant housewife knocked him down with a weapon that felt like a sand club, but which he felt in his heart must have been a half-baked hunk of cake, constructed on the Peavine pattern.—*Petaluma Newsletter.*

SERENADING.

If the parent of the period only knew what unnecessary anguish he often causes the young would-be-ditto, he would doubtless "let up" on the latter unhappy individual occasionally. The other evening young Bilkins went to serenade his girl on Van Ness Avenue. The amateur orchestra, of which he is a member, had hardly squealed out the first two bars of "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," when the second story window went up, and old Botts—Amelia's father—stuck his head out and remarked:

"Is there no way of compromising this thing?"

"What—what?" gasped Bilkins.

"I say, can't we make some arrangement to get out of this matter. How does four dollars and an old gas stove strike you?"

"Why—this is a serenade," explained Bilkins.

"Exactly so I see. Now, suppose I were to stand the beer, and car fare all round, wouldn't you go out in the suburbs somewhere, and work off the rest of it in front of some Deaf and Dumb Asylum, or other?"

"Well, I'm blown!" ejaculated the crushed lover.

"I should think you would be hitched to the end of that big trombone. Don't point it this way, for heaven's sake; it might go off!"

"Come down here, and say that, like a man," roared the big drum, who was full of Budweiser and fury. "You bald-headed old peevish, come down."

"I—I—think we had better—better go, as it were, boys," murmured the mortified Bilkins, and the disgusted band walked sadly off, scornfully ignoring Boggs' parting injunctions to reform and lead better lives, after the thing blew over.—*Petaluma Newsletter.*

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A case of "mistaken identity" as it is termed, was disposed of at the Westminster police court recently. The mistake was certainly one of a most serious character, supposing the facts to be correctly stated in the report. It seems that a clock was stolen from a lodging-house on the 14th ult., by a stranger who called at the house and asked to see the rooms. The maid-servant at the lodging-house was on Saturday taken by a detective officer to the Marylebone police court to see if she could identify a man in custody for several offences of a like nature. She failed to recognize the prisoner, but "pounced" on a gentleman who happened to be present in the court, and declared that he was the man who had visited the house at the time the clock was taken. The unfortunate gentleman was accordingly brought to the Westminster police court and charged with the theft. The girl swore positively to him; and an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department, it is stated, said that the accused was a friend of the man in custody at Marylebone. In vain did the gentleman protest that those statements were entirely incorrect, and that so far from being a "friend" of the prisoner in custody at Marylebone, he had merely gone to the police-court to see if he were the same person who had been defrauding various charitable people for some time past. In vain did he offer references to "gentlemen of the highest position in the Roman Catholic Church," whose names, he said, he had given to the police, and who could testify that he was not what he was accused of being—namely, a thief and the associate of thieves. The Magistrate turned a deaf ear to his remonstrances, and remanded him, refusing, notwithstanding his earnest request, to take bail for his appearance. Later on, however, it was proved by a host of witnesses that the gentleman who had been thus accused, imprisoned and vilified was entirely innocent, and was miles away at the time of the occurrence. He was therefore discharged with profuse apologies from the Bench for the "remarkable mistake" which had taken place, and with warm expressions of regret that "he had been put to the pain and ignominy of incarceration on such a charge." The story is, indeed, a most uncomfortable one, and may possibly lead to further proceeding of an unpleasant nature.

Miscellaneous.

We pass our lives in regretting the past, complaining of the present, and indulging false hopes of the future.

A little boy's first pair of trousers always fit if the pockets are deep enough.—*Boston Globe.*

A girl at school would like to have two birthdays every year. When she grows up a woman she objects to having one.

A QUAREL is, nine times out of ten, merely the fermentation of a misanderstanding.

A LADY describing an ill-natured man says he never smiles but he feels ashamed of it.

In the Eastern States they have a new kind of ulcer, with snowsheds all around the collar and a box tunnel down the back.

IT is a boy in east-river boots, says a Detroit philosopher, and he'd get his feet wet just the same.

A JAPANESE student at Yale College, New Haven, called on a young lady, and was invited to call again soon. He called again in about an hour.

It appears to be "in the eternal fitness of things" that all bankruptcy laws should be failures, that a professional trustee should not be a trustee, and that liquidations means a melting away of assets.—*Fun.*

An exchange tells of a doctor's little boy, aged six, who thinks God must have a good deal of confidence in his father, or he wouldn't entrust him with so many babies to distribute.

In the course of a recent libel suit the English Attorney-General said: "There is at present a mania in literature, art and philosophy, to say something which cannot be understood."

A NEW YORK Alderman got off a Latin sentence in a speech, but upon being asked by some of his brethren not so well informed, to translate it, stuttered awhile and finally subsided, without giving its meaning.

He was kneeling at her feet and saying, "My precious sweet, life lingers to me as a penitence, streaked with glorious golden feelings of a soul which knoweth no love so." "Oh, Henry!" said she, "get on that's the correct card."

A NEWLY-MARRIED lady was telling another how nicely her husband could write. "Oh, you should just see some of his love letters." "Yes, I know," was the freezing reply: "I've got a bushel of 'em in my trunk." *Tableau.*

LAST winter Dr. Sacket, of Chester, Connecticut, made a violin of two thousand and fifty pieces of wood. We always thought there should be about two thousand and fifty pieces in most of the fiddles we ever listened to.

CONNECTICUT boasts of a girl that sleeps standing up. She ought to marry that Rochester man puts his umbrella to bed and stands himself behind the door—provided there is room for two behind the door.

"WHAT do you know of the character of this man?" was asked of a witness at a police court the other day. "What do I know of his character? I know it to be unblemishable, your honor," he replied, with much emphasis.

A SEYMOUR (Indiana) man picked up a stick of cordwood the other night and chased a cat across the back yard. He didn't catch the cat, but he caught the clothes-line with his teeth, and now when he smiles the corners of his mouth pass each other at the back of his neck.

TEACHER—"Who was the first man?" Head Scholar—"Washington; he was the first in war, first in—"

TEACHER—"No, no, no, Adam was the first man." Head Scholar—"Oh, if you are talking of forefathers, I suppose he was."

THE child was evidently lost—or cried bitterly—could not tell us where its parents lived, or whether she was an orphan, or what her father was—or where she went to school.—Enter intelligent policeman. Policeman (in a friendly whisper): "Where does your mother get her gin my dear?"—And the mystery was solved!—*Punch.*

PAPER teeth are the latest novelty. You buy them by the quire as you require them; on trade terms, twenty-six at twenty-four.—*The Fun in Ivory and Steam-Laid.*

few caring for blue-eyes or black-eyes, of course paper has the advantage of being easily gummed in. They improve the speech; indeed, a man with a complete top and bottom plate paper set will talk like a book. Few have them either with crest or monogram.

"WHAT does your husband do?" asked the census man. "He ain't doin' nothin' at this time of the year," replied the young wife. "Is he a pauper?" asked the census man. She blushed scarlet to the ear.

"Law, no!" she exclaimed, somewhat indignantly. "We ain't been married more'n six weeks."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A WOODCHOPPER on Lewis's Mountain, Wis., amused himself by riding astride the logs as they slid down a snowy incline, and jumping off just before they went over a precipice. The fall was 150 feet, and the danger involved in the spot was fascinating too far, of course, and went down under a heavy log.

IT is to be moved in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, that those members of the Australian cricketing team who are members of the Civil Service be paid their salaries for the time they were absent on leave in England. The application had been previously laid before the Cabinet, and refused. The applicants are Gregory, Gibbs, Garrett, and A. C. Bannerman.

BESIDES the Prince of Wales, who, it is hoped, will open the Melbourne International Exhibition, the commissioners have intimated that there will be certain to be two, or perhaps three, other royal visitors present—namely, the Duke of Genoa, from Italy; Prince Henry (the Queen's grandson), from Germany, and another prince from Brazil.

A MOTORIST states that by using the hind wheel of his machine as a motor for the magneto-electric machine, and having the carburetor, with necessary adjustment, fixed on the front of his bicycle, he obtains a light equal to 120 candle-power. The cost of the apparatus is about \$5, and the only drawback to this invention is that directly the rider stops he is left in total darkness.

A PAINTER illustration of how firm a hold upon a man a degrading habit will take, is the case of Hugh Featherstone, of this city.

This gentleman is now ninety-seven years old, and yet he asked that a registration clerk be sent to his residence, so that he could be enabled to vote at the next election. What sort of a hereafter is there for a man like that, anyway?

MA W. H. GRIMLEY, Secretary to the Calcutta Board of Revenue, has a work in the Press, to be entitled "Grimley's Law of Customs; or The Ship Captain's Vade Mecum." The want of a comprehensive treatise on this subject has long been felt, both by the mercantile marine and their passengers.

THE insurance company that failed the other day had a narrow escape of it. A mean sort of man took out a policy, a few weeks ago, and then went off quietly somewhere and died almost before they had time to go into liquidation. The President of the company says he never came so near being taken in, in the whole course of his business experience. Can such things be?

"WHAT do you gentlemen mean when you speak of half-and-half?" lisped the daughter of a Geary street landlady, the other day, at breakfast. "Well," growled old Munchers, scowling into his coffee cup, "this milk is about as good an illustration as one could find; and 'a pall was thrown over the entire community.'"

"W. P." of Oakland, writes to say that he has just purchased a sailboat, and asks what is the quickest method of building one in rough weather. Is "W. P." stands for Ward Politician, we unhesitatingly and cheerfully answer that the very best way is to pull out the plug in the bottom.

A GENTLEMAN who could not pronounce the letter "R" was asked to read the following: "Robert gave Richard a rap in the ribs, for roasting the rabbit so rare." He evaded the difficulty in the following ingenious manner: "Bobby gave Dicky a thump in the side, for roasting the bunny so little!"

AN unsophisticated Mississippiian, who wanted a couple of postal routes, sent on \$2 as an inducement to secure the control, promising to pay the same amount yearly. "It is gratifying," says the Philadelphia Times, "to every citizen who loves purity in the administration of his Government, to know that this man's \$2 were indignantly returned. Postal routes are not sold for \$1 apiece in this country, if the times are hard."

THE neighbors of Mr. Cole, in Isabella county, Mich., disliked his family's conduct, and planned to give him what they called a "surprise party" with tar and feathers. But the Coles were not in the least surprised. Mr. Cole blazed away from the window with a revolver. Mrs. Cole used a shotgun, and two juvenile Coles threw stones that had been gathered for the purpose. Seventeen of the callers were more or less injured.

THE Princess Louise, who is a proficient in art, and has painted a number of excellent pictures, has graciously received Mrs. Scott-Siddons at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, and asked her to sit for her portrait. This is a pleasing circumstance, reflecting at once the kindness of the royal hostess and the beauty of the accomplished actress.

THE imprisoned bank director and manager at Perth are said to take but ill with their quarters and employment in the General Prison; and I am told they look most miserable objects in the convict garb. It is much to be doubted, however, whether they are at all less comfortable than many of those on whom they brought such wholesale ruin.

A MAN down East thus postally advertises his wife:

On the 5th of the month, on the night of a Monday,

Eloped from her husband the wife of John Grundy,

His grief for her absence each day growing deeper,

Should any one find her, he begs him—to keep her.

MR. SYDNEY HALL, who has just returned from Canada, to the great regret of his co-workers and patroness in art, the Princess Louise, has received a commission from the Queen to make sketches of the Royal marriage in St. George's Chapel. It is more than probable that Mr. Hall, who in some sort may be looked upon as a Court painter, may make a painting in oils of the historic subject, which certainly does not lack in people for picturesque grouping and contrasts.

of colour and made in arms and dress, from the mediæval to the modern.

How so? "TRILL ROTTER" Draxton, M. R. Rabinet, of the French Academy of Sciences, gives the following test for distinguishing colourless gems from diamonds. If placed in a transparent stone at any small object, such as the point of a needle, or a little hole in a card, and seen two small points, or two small holes, the stone is not a diamond. All white colourless gems, with the exception of the diamond, make the object examined appear double; in other words, double refraction, whenever exhibited by a stone, is conclusive proof that it is not a diamond.

THE dreadful manner in which a confession was extorted from a criminal in New York State recalls the refined tortures of the Middle Ages. The suspected person was incarcerated in a cell, and in the next one was placed a man with one of those octagon-ended accordions. By the time the wind jammer had squeezed out "Nancy Lee," and got well wound up on "My Grandfather's Clock," the criminal boy had to be taken to the gallows, and put out of his misery.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

AN American paper makes out that amongst the Afghan Generals is one John Hinton of Pennsylvania. This soldier of fortune, says our authority, once served in the American army, then coming as a sailor to India, enlisted in a British Regiment, served through the Mutiny, got his discharge, and went as a trader, in 1864, to Cabul. There he attracted the attention of Sher Ali, was taken into the Amier's service, and became in 1870 military commander of Herat.

DAUMIER, whose death has just been recorded, was really a great artist. Although he lived only the modest life of a caricaturist on the staff of the *Charivari*, he was in the higher zones of the word, nothing short of a master. It is a question whether it was not unfortunate, both for him and for French art; that he should have fallen in his prime into the hands of a journalistic impresario, who directed his talents exclusively towards political and social satire. Even to his fugitive creations, however, he imparted a life, a movement, and a nobleness of style which are not often found in more pretentious works.—*World.*

OFFICIAL returns of immigration into the United States, during the year 1878, give the total number of 163,207, of which 94,551 were male. There was an increase of 22,704 immigrants over those of 1877. The principal countries supplying the immigrants were as follows: England 91,551; Ireland, 17,113; Scotland, 3700; Germany, 81,958; Austria, 4581; Sweden, 6176; Norway, 5216; Denmark, 2958; Switzerland, 2051; France, 4668; Italy, 5168; Russia, 4216; China, 3468; Quebec and Ontario, 24,558; Nova Scotia, 3282; New Brunswick, 1458.

THE Bugle, the regimental paper of 51st Foot, tells the following story:—A Bengalee clerk had applied in vain for some time for a holiday; he at last thought of writing direct to his superior, and this is his letter:—"Camp, Ali Musjid."—18—Honoured Sir, Having been amputated from my family for some years, and as I have complaints of the abdomen, coupled with great configurations of the intestines and privation of all desire for work with also the disgorging of my dinner, I hope your highness will excuse me attending at orderly room for ten or nine more days, and in duty bound shall ever pray for the salubrity of your temper, and the enlargement of your family."

THE Commissioner in Lunacy, feeling—very naturally—overworked, in the last few weeks, hired a young assistant, named Skidders, the other day, and sent out to examine a man who lived by himself, out in Hayes Valley, and who was suspected of having "a slate loose," as the builders say. As the case was considered an uncertain one, Mr. S. was introduced to the patient as a traveller, and was left with instructions to carefully watch the man's symptoms and report that evening. Three days having elapsed without the deputy reporting progress, a descent was made on the house and the door broken in. The investigator was discovered entirely nude, and bound hand and foot to a bed post. A huge cork was jammed into his mouth, and his hair was elegantly dressed with molasses and red feathers. His host was similarly attired, and was busily engaged in firing blank cartridges at the captive from the top of a step ladder, and occasionally dropping remarks to the effect that he was "a ribbail roarer, and a child of the deep blue sea." Other information of that character. Mr. Skidders has filed an affidavit to the effect that the man is crazy.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

| When left. | Name. | From. |
|------------|---------------|----------|
| Dec. | 17, Blenheim, | Flushing |

| Dec. | Name. | From. |
|------|------------------------|---------|
| Feb. | 8, Vale o' Doon, | Antwerp |
| 12, | South American, | Penarth |
| 18, | Vigilant, | Cardiff |
| 23, | Grosvenor Constantine, | Hamburg |
| 25, | Monte Ross, | Cardiff |
| 26, | G. O. Trufant, | Cardiff |
| 24, | Edward Barrow, | Hamburg |

| Mar. | Name. | From. |
|------|------------------|----------------------|
| 4, | Chocorus, | London (via Cardiff) |
| 5, | Windhover, | London |
| 7, | Cadiz, (s.) | Liverpool |
| 14, | John A. Briggs, | Cardiff |
| 27, | Agnes Muir, | London |
| 28, | Adam M. Simpson, | Cardiff |

| Apr. | Name. | From. |
|------|----------------|-----------|
| 2, | Wuhu, (s.) | Liverpool |
| 8, | Glad, (s.) | Dartmouth |
| 6, | Spice, | Cardiff |
| 8, | Achilles, (s.) | Liverpool |
| 8, | Leon, | Liverpool |
| | | |

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Poddar's Wharf.
 6. From Poddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

| Vessel's Name. | Anchor. | Captain. | Flag and Rig. | Tons. | Date of Arrival. | Consignee or Agents. | Destination. | Remarks. |
|------------------------|---------|--------------|---------------|-------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Steamers | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska | 5 c | Seabury | Amer. str. | 3452 | May 10 | P. M. S. S. Co. | Y'ham & S. F.isco | 2nd prox. |
| Amoy | 5 c | Drewes | Brit. str. | 814 | May 23 | Siemens & Co. | Bangkok | 26th inst. |
| Antenor | 5 c | Jones | Brit. str. | 1644 | May 21 | Butterfield & Swire | London, &c. | Cleared |
| Argyll | 5 c | Scott | Brit. str. | 1271 | May 9 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | Guan | 31st inst. |
| Belgo | 5 c | Meyer | Brit. str. | 1716 | May 17 | O. & S. S. Co. | Y'ham & San F.isco | |
| Bombay | 5 h | Reddell | Brit. str. | 749 | Feb. 12 | Kwok Acheong | Australian Ports | |
| Brabant | 5 h | Johnson | Brit. str. | 1700 | May 19 | ibid, Livingston & Co. | | |
| Charlton | 5 h | Alderton | Brit. str. | 786 | May 23 | Melchers & Co. | Yokohama | Mails |
| China | 5 c | Young | Brit. str. | 1036 | May 16 | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Coast Ports | 26th inst. |
| Douglas | 5 h | Cullen | Brit. str. | 861 | May 21 | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Manila | 28th inst. |
| Emerald | 5 h | Stopani | Brit. str. | 395 | May 20 | Russell & Co. | Salgon | |
| Fame | 5 h | Dryden | Brit. str. | 117 | May 19 | H. K. & W'poo Dock Co. | | |
| Galley of Lorne | 5 c | Grham | Brit. str. | 1389 | May 11 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | | |
| Glenfer | 5 c | Gauvain | Foh. str. | 1411 | May 24 | Messageries Maritimes | | |
| Ironclad | 5 c | O'Neill | Brit. str. | 2558 | May 16 | ibid, Livingston & Co. | | |
| Killarney | 5 c | Hunter | Brit. str. | 1060 | May 24 | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | | |
| Kwangtung | 5 h | Zubiagurre | Span. str. | 675 | April 8 | Russell & Co. | Coast Ports | |
| Leyte | 5 h | Hansen | Brit. str. | 312 | April 14 | ibid, Livingston & Co. | | |
| Octava | 5 h | Parker | Brit. str. | 936 | May 22 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | Salgon | 26th inst. |
| Paladin | 5 h | Hopkins | Brit. str. | 897 | May 19 | Yuen Fat Hong | Salgon | 26th inst. |
| Rajanattianhar | 5 h | Larrinaga | Span. str. | 933 | May 19 | Remedios & Co. | Manila | |
| Salvadora | 5 h | Lopez | Span. str. | 615 | May 19 | China Traders' Insurance Co. | | |
| Sea Gull | 5 h | Marcelle | Foh. str. | 48 | May 19 | Vogel & Co. | | |
| Sorogon | 5 c | Hunter | Brit. str. | 240 | May 19 | Messageries Maritimes | | |
| Tanais | 5 c | Hunter | Brit. str. | 1000 | May 24 | Remedios & Co. | | |
| Wash | 5 h | Hunter | Brit. str. | 265 | May 21 | Remedios & Co. | | |
| Zamboanga | 5 c | Aranguren | Span. str. | 661 | May 22 | Remedios & Co. | | |
| Zephyr | 5 h | Heuer | Brit. str. | ..... | ..... | Russell & Co. | | |
| Sailing Vessels | | | | | | | | |
| Abbie N. Franklin | 4 k | Howes | Amer. bge. | 460 | Mar. 6 | Captain | | |
| Advance | 2 c | Spencer | Siam. bge. | 336 | May 17 | Chinese | | |
| Aleppo | 1 c | Falconer | Brit. bge. | 665 | April 27 | Borneo Co., Limited | Manila | |
| Alexa | 3 c | Robb | Brit. bge. | 424 | April 20 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | Foochow | |
| Alma C. Dickerman | 3 c | Bugant | Amer. bge. | 501 | May 15 | Order | | |
| Anna | 2 c | Lassen | Dan. sob. | 171 | May 19 | Chinese | | |
| Annie W. Weston | 3 c | Winsor | Amer. bge. | 740 | April 23 | Russell & Co. | Hollo | Cleared |
| Anura | 3 c | Milne | Brit. bge. | 294 | May 20 | Chinese | | |
| Beethoven | 3 c | Hajer | Ger. bge. | 840 | May 14 | Melchers & Co. | | |
| Black Prince | 7 c | Heuer | Brit. sh. | 751 | May 4 | Russell & Co. | Foochow | |
| Carriack | 7 h | Jones | Brit. bge. | 976 | May 21 | Meyer & Co. | | |
| Chamron Kamrye | 2 c | Stobbe | Siam. bge. | ..... | May 16 | Kin Tye Loong | | |
| Channel Queen | 2 c | Lachour | Brit. bge. | 609 | May 24 | Edward Schellhass & Co. | Newchwang | Cleared |
| Delphin | 4 c | Lilienthal | Ger. Sm. so. | 225 | May 17 | Wieler & Co. | San Francisco | |
| Edith | 4 c | Manson | Amer. sh. | 1173 | April 30 | Vogel & Co. | New York | |
| Edward May | 4 c | Johnson | Amer. bge. | 928 | April 8 | Russell & Co. | | |
| Elizabeth | 4 c | Ohlsen | Ger. bge. | 447 | May 18 | Wieler & Co. | | |
| Excellor | 3 c | Eddy | Amer. bge. | 595 | May 17 | Captain | | |
| Flory Cross | 1 c | Showman | Brit. sh. | 695 | May 23 | Captain | | |
| Fulda | 1 c | Basson | Ger. bge. | 884 | May 3 | Melchers & Co. | Cebu | |
| Gauntlet | 7 c | Lucas | Brit. bge. | 666 | May 17 | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | | |
| Gertrude | 4 c | Prance | Brit. bge. | 483 | April 18 | Carlowitz & Co. | Callao | |
| Golden Fleese | 4 c | Wiltshire | Brit. bge. | 893 | Mar. 10 | Vogel & Co. | Hamburg | |
| Hattie E. Tapley | 8 c | Tapley | Amer. sh. | 946 | April 25 | Vogel & Co. | New York | |
| Hawthorn | 2 c | Mead | Brit. bge. | 296 | May 23 | Wieler & Co. | | |
| Haze | 3 c | Kvans | Amer. sh. | 862 | April 13 | Vogel & Co. | New York | |
| Henrik Ibsen | 3 c | Daa | Norw. bge. | 274 | May 11 | Edward Schellhass & Co. | | |
| Highlander | 3 c | Hutchinson | Amer. sh. | 1352 | June 19 | Vogel & Co. | | |
| Hongkong | 3 c | Uam | Ger. Sm. so. | 219 | May 10 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | | |
| Irene | 3 c | Yates | Amer. sob. | 481 | May 16 | Russell & Co. | New York | |
| John R. Stanhope | 3 c | Fallsbury | Amer. bge. | 407 | May 8 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | | |
| Juliano | 3 c | estmann | Ger. Sm. so. | 187 | May 15 | Captain | | |
| Krug Thep | 2 c | Dihassen | Siam. bge. | 488 | May 18 | Siemens & Co. | | |
| Memnon | 2 c | Wass | Amer. sh. | 850 | April 18 | Melchers & Co. | | |
| Patris | 5 c | Schultz | Ger. bge. | 395 | May 17 | Siemens & Co. | Hamburg | Coast Dock |
| Pello | 4 c | Christiansen | Ger. bge. | 251 | May 17 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | | |
| Pello del Oceano | 4 c | Aldecoa | Span. sch. | 219 | May 10 | Wieler & Co. | Callao | |
| Phonon | 8 c | cheel | Brit. bge. | 676 | April 10 | Wieler & Co. | | |
| Philippine | 4 c | Southwood | Brit. bge. | 300 | May 17 | Wieler & Co. | London | |
| Prima Donna | 4 c | Lunt | Amer. sh. | 1450 | April 16 | Vogel & Co. | | |
| Sunatra | 3 c | Lough | Amer. sh. | 1090 | Sept. 8 | Russell & Co. | San Francisco | |
| Yasuvius | 4 c | Cull | Amer. bge. | 813 | April 28 | Russell & Co. | | |
| Young Siam | 2 c | Benadictsen | Siam. sh. | 701 | May 9 | Kin Tye Loong | | |
| Zouave | 3 k | Means | Amer. sh. | 1202 | April 25 | Captain | | |
| WEAMPOA | | | | | | | | |
| Anna Bertha | ..... | Krause | Ger. bge. | 468 | May 15 | Siemens & Co. | Newchwang | |
| Bangi Balang | ..... | Ritte | Ger. bge. | 240 | May 16 | Carlowitz & Co. | Cheloo | |
| Florence Nightingale | ..... | McIntyre | Brit. bge. | 464 | May 14 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | Plantain | |
| Malvina | ..... | Kluge | Ger. bge. | 479 | May 7 | Captain | Newchwang | |
| CANTON | | | | | | | | |
| Cassandra | ..... | Langer | Ger. str. | 937 | May 21 | Siemens & Co. | | |
| China | ..... | Ackermann | Ger. str. | 648 | May 21 | Siemens & Co. | Shanghai | |

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

| Vessel's Name. | Anchor. | Flag. | Class. | Tons. | Guns. | H. P. | Date of Arrival. | Commander. |
|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|---------------------|
| Chop-chung | 6 h | Chinese | gunboat | 300 | ..... | ..... | May 23 | Lee Tack Ming |
| Cyclop | 7 c | German | gunboat | 480 | 6 | 80 | April 22 | Von Schuckmann |
| Lalpeig | 7 c | German | frigate | 4000 | 11 | 4800 | May 13 | Paschen |
| Laise | 6 c | German | man-of-war | 1600 | ..... | ..... | April 30 | Schering |
| Marquez del Duero | K. D. | Spanish | gunboat | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 8 | Lobe |
| Messene | 6 c | British | military hospital | 2591 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moderate | 6 c | British | corvette | 1900 | 14 | 850 | May 22 | J. G. Mead |
| Moorehen | 7 h | British | gunboat | 420 | 4 | 60 | April 28 | W. Carey |
| Mosquito | 6 h | British | gunboat | 495 | 4 | 50 | May 6 | Lt.-Com. G. A. Grey |
| Nislin | 6 c | Japanese | man-of-war | 1280 | ..... | ..... | May 28 | Kasama |
| Sheldrake | 7 h | British | gunboat | 455 | 4 | 60 | May 15 | J. B. Flaye |
| Victor Emanuel | 6 c | Portug. | gun vessel | 400 | 2 | 100 | May 28 | Comr. Guimardes |
| Victor Emanuel | 6 h | British | Commodore's flag-ship | 3087 | 20 | ..... | ..... | Commodore Smith |

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

May 17, 1879.

| Vessel's Name. | Anchor. | Flag. | Class. | Tons. | Guns. | H. P. | Date of Arrival. | Commander. |
|----------------|---------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|------------|
| Bth Glos. | | for London | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bramst Castle | | for London | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Glenalloch | | for London | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Merionethshire | | for London | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Monarch | | for London | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Byria | | for London | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Revol | | for London | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Blackness | | for Cheloo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cuba | | for Shanghai | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forward Ho | | for Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Irani | | for Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

May 18, 1879.

| Vessel's Name. | Anchor. | Flag. | Class. | Tons. | Guns. | H. P. | Date of Arrival. | Commander. |
|----------------|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|------------|
| Agamemnon | | for London, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Antenor | | for London, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| China | | for London, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

May 17, 1879.

| Vessel's Name. | Anchor. | Flag. | Class. | Tons. | Guns. | H. P. | Date of Arrival. | Commander. |
|----------------|---------|----------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|------------|
| Obn-so | | Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gwallor | | British | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hae-san | | Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hae-tung | | Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hankow | | Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hiroshima Maru | | Japanese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hwayuen | | Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ironclad | | Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kiang-ching | | Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kiang-kwan | | Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kiang-tung | | Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kiang-yun | | Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lombardy | | British | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orestes | | British | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orissa | | British | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Paokong | | British | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pekia | | British | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pling-on | | British | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| W. O. de Vries | | Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yehsin | | Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yungching | | Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yungling | | Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

SAILING VESSELS.

May 17, 1879.

| Vessel's Name. | Anchor. | Flag. | Class. | Tons. | Guns. | H. P. | Date of Arrival. | Commander. |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|------------|
| Harman | | German barque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hollowen | | British brig | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hierulmus | | British barque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hilda | | British barque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| H. Upmann | | British barque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| John Potts | | British barque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kolga | | British barque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lydia | | British barque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| N. Mondell | | German barque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pelho | | American barque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Penang | | British barque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Queen of the West | | American schooner | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quickstep | | American ship | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Reporter | | British barque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Salonia | | German barque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Theresa Behn | | British barque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yarra | | British barque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

May 17, 1879.

| Vessel's Name. | Anchor. | Flag. | Class. | Tons. | Guns. | H. P. | Date of Arrival. | Commander. |
|----------------|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|------------|
| Agamemnon | | for London, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Antenor | | for London, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| China | | for London, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, May 24th, 1879.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

| Butcher Meat. | | Price. | Chinese Names. |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|
| Bacon, English, . . . lb. | 450 | 400 | 來路烟猪肉 |
| " Amc. Sugar cured, . . " | 250 | 220 | 花旗烟猪肉 |
| " Foochow, . . . " | 200 | 180 | 福州烟猪肉 |
| Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. | 170 | 160 | 尾龍扒 |
| Beef Corned, . . . catty | 140 | 130 | 鹹牛肉 |
| " Roast, . . . " | 150 | 140 | 燒牛肉 |
| " Soup, . . . " | 90 | 80 | 湯肉 |
| " Steak, . . . " | 150 | 140 | 牛肉 |
| Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set. | 50 | 40 | 牛腦 |
| " Tongue, fresh, each | 300 | 270 | 牛脚 |
| " " corned, . . . " | 300 | 200 | 鹹牛脚 |
| " Head, . . . " | 750 | 700 | 牛頭 |
| " Heart, . . . " | 130 | 120 | 牛心 |
| " Hump, Salt . catty | 130 | 120 | 牛肩 |
| " Feet, . . . each | 50 | 45 | 牛脚 |
| " Kidneys, . . . " | 60 | 50 | 牛腰 |
| " Tail, . . . " | 100 | 90 | 牛尾 |
| " Liver, . . . catty | 80 | 70 | 牛肝 |
| " Tripe (undressed), catty | 55 | 45 | 牛肚 |
| Calves' Head and Feet, set | 600 | 500 | 牛仔頭脚 |
| Hams, American, . . lb. | 320 | 300 | 花旗火腿 |
| " Chinese, . . . " | 250 | 220 | 金華火腿 |
| " English . . . " | 350 | 350 | 羊牌骨 |
| Mutton Chop, . . . " | 150 | 170 | 羊腩 |
| " Leg, . . . " | 180 | 170 | 羊手 |
| " Shoulder, . . . " | 140 | 130 | 羊臟 |
| Pigs' Chittlings, . . catty | 70 | 60 | 豬脚 |
| " Feet, . . . " | 110 | 100 | 豬雞 |
| " Fry, . . . " | 120 | 110 | 豬頭 |
| " Head, . . . " | 90 | 80 | 豬心 |
| " Heart, . . . each | 60 | 50 | 豬腰 |
| " Kidneys, . . . " | 90 | 80 | 豬肝 |
| " Liver, . . . lb. | 120 | 110 | 豬牌骨 |
| Pork, Chop, . . . catty | 150 | 140 | 鹹猪肉 |
| " Corned, . . . " | 140 | 130 | 豬腩 |
| " Leg, . . . " | 150 | 140 | 豬油 |
| " Fat or Lard, . . . " | 110 | 100 | 豬頭脚 |
| Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set | 450 | 400 | 羊心 |
| " Heart, . . . each | 50 | 40 | 羊腰 |
| " Kidneys, . . . " | 70 | 60 | 羊肝 |
| " Liver, . . . " | 140 | 130 | 羊仔 |
| Sucking Pigs, . . . " | \$2.25 | \$1.50 | 生牛油 |
| Suet, Beef, . . . lb. | 120 | — | 生牛油 |
| " Mutton, . . . " | 120 | 110 | 生牛油 |
| Sweet Bread, . . . catty | 180 | 120 | 牛核 |
| Veal, . . . " | 140 | 130 | 牛仔肉 |
| Poultry. | | | 生口 |
| Capons, . . . catty | 250 | 200 | 鐵雞 |
| Doves, . . . each | 110 | 100 | 班鳩 |
| Ducks, . . . catty | 120 | 110 | 鴨 |
| Eggs, Hen . . . doz. | 100 | — | 雞蛋 |
| Fowls, . . . catty | 180 | 170 | 雞 |
| Geese, . . . " | 120 | 110 | 鵝 |
| Partridges, . . . each | 800 | 280 | 鵲 |
| Pigeons, . . . each | 140 | 130 | 白鴿 |
| Quail, . . . " | 120 | 110 | 鴿 |
| Rabbits, live, Canton . . " | 700 | 600 | 省城家兔 |
| Snipe, . . . each | 110 | 100 | 沙鴉 |
| Turkeys, Cook, . catty | 500 | 450 | 火雞 |
| " Hen, . . . " | 350 | 300 | 公雞 |
| Fish. | | | 海鮮 |
| Bombay Ducks, . . per hundred | 220 | 200 | 肚魚乾 |
| Bream, . . . catty | 100 | 90 | 鯽魚 |
| Carp, . . . " | 90 | 80 | 鯉魚 |
| Catfish, . . . " | 70 | 60 | 赤魚 |
| Codfish, Salt, . . . " | 160 | — | 鹹魚 |
| Crabs, . . . " | 100 | 80 | 蟹 |
| Cuttle Fish, . . . " | 100 | 90 | 魚 |
| Dace, . . . " | 90 | 80 | 墨魚 |
| Dog Fish, . . . " | 70 | 60 | 黃魚 |
| Eels, Congor . . . " | 60 | 50 | 跌海鱈 |
| " Fresh water . . . " | 110 | 100 | 淡水鱈 |
| File Fish, . . . " | 80 | 70 | 剥水魚 |
| Fresh Fish, Large . . . " | 180 | 150 | 大鮮魚 |
| " Small . . . " | 80 | 70 | 小鮮魚 |
| Garoupa, . . . " | 140 | 130 | 石斑魚 |
| Gudgeon, . . . " | 110 | 100 | 白哈魚 |
| Gurnard, . . . " | 100 | 90 | 紅角魚 |
| Haddock, . . . " | 100 | 90 | 紅黃魚 |
| Herrings, fresh . . . " | 80 | — | 黃魚 |
| " smoked . box | \$1.00 | — | 煙黃魚 |
| King Crab, . . . each | 130 | — | 蟹 |
| Live Fish, . . . catty | 180 | 120 | 生魚 |
| Lobsters, . . . " | 110 | 100 | 龍蝦 |
| Mullet, . . . " | 100 | 90 | 魚 |
| " Red . . . " | 110 | 100 | 紅魚 |
| Parrot Fish, . . . " | 110 | 100 | 公魚 |
| Perch, . . . " | 80 | 70 | 頭魚 |
| Pike, . . . " | 130 | — | 鱸魚 |
| Plaice, . . . " | 80 | 70 | 魚 |
| Pomfret, White . . . " | 110 | 100 | 白破 |
| Pomfret, Black . . . " | 160 | 90 | 黑破 |
| Prawns, . . . " | 100 | 90 | 明蝦 |
| Ray, . . . " | 80 | 70 | 魚 |
| Rock Fish, . . . " | 90 | 80 | 石狗 |
| Roach, . . . " | 120 | 110 | 石魚 |
| Shark (young) . . . " | 80 | 40 | 魚 |